

THE MAND. *The roofs of 61*  
*all houses are thatched with grass and*  
 bamboo, fastened with split rattan, and are either constructed  
 in curved outline like the tilt of a waggon; or brought to an  
 angle at the top, with a wooden ridge-pole, similar to the  
 form of construction met with in more civilised life. The  
 first method of roofing—which is peculiar, not being found  
 amongst any of the surrounding tribes—is that universally  
 employed amongst the well-to-do. The latter, which is  
 probably cheaper, and certainly more simple to make, but  
 endures less the violence of storms, is ordinarily adopted by  
 poor people, and for houses of a temporary nature requiring  
 to be erected in a hurry.

CHAP.  
VI.

335

342

556

The two end walls, which are invariably gabled, are made  
 of very stout planking; and where the house consists of  
 more than one room, the partition wall is of the exact same  
 construction as the outer walls. The side walls, in the tilt-  
 waggon houses, are formed by carrying the roof down to the  
 ground, in which the ends of the curved bamboo rafters are  
 all imbedded. At the line of junction with the earth, flat  
 stones are used in order to throw the water off from the  
 domicile. All the interstices and holes in the planking are  
 carefully filled in with clay, mixed with cow-dung.

342

[335]

[353]

[333] ●

The doorway, presenting the appearance of a ship's port-  
 hole, and about two cubits high: by one and a half cubits  
 broad, is to be found in the middle of the gable wall, when  
 there is only one room to the house: if there are two or  
 three rooms, the second and third doors will be found in the  
 sides, so arranged that all the doors may be to leeward; usually  
 the south or south-east. These doorways, which are closed  
 at night with a flat stone or solid slab of wood, kept in place  
 by a stick thrust vertically into the floor at either side of the  
 opening, form the only passage for the household, and for light,  
 smoke, and air.

[444]

The roof projects two cubits beyond the gable walls; thus  
 forming a pleasant open verandah facing the morning sun,  
 and sheltered from the wind. Here the primitive family sit,

CHAP.  
VI.

351

361

417

originated in any defensive project, whether as protection from the attacks of man or the inroads of wild animals. Taken with the extreme narrowness of the gap left in it for egress, there seems no doubt of its having been designed merely to keep the half-wild cattle off the premises, lest they should trample on the children in their stampedes, or should rub their bodies against the low houses in their hours of ease. Neither the wall nor the enclosed area is in any degree sacred.

417

234

In close proximity to the Mand will invariably be found the pound or pen—Tûel<sup>2</sup>—into which the buffalos<sup>3</sup>—Êsm<sup>4</sup> Er a female—of the village are driven every evening on return from the grazing grounds. This pen, which varies in dimensions according to the wealth of the community in cattle, is fenced in strongly; in some places by a wall from four to five feet in height; at others by a fence of stout branches—when it is termed Mên Tûel—according as the site happens to be prolific in stone or timber.

[343]

The herd of buffalos, being thoroughly competent to protect itself from wild beasts, is left in this pen without further protection, and, indeed, without any shelter, though the calves—Koan a male, Karr a female—whilst quite young are shut up at night in little huts situate close and often contiguous to the people's dwellings.

●

333

417

Deserted cattle pens have at times been mistaken for Druidical circles. When the enclosure wall has been made of large blocks of stone, and where from paucity of material it had been constructed of double rows of stone filled in with soil, and the earth had in due course been washed away, then

●●●

the stones left standing would remain in very religious form;

<sup>2</sup> Tôar, Tûel. Tamil, Suvar. In all the Dravidian dialects *s* and *r* are interchangeable. Thus Shri becomes Tiri. Ar and El are affixes which are used in the formation of nouns. [POPE.]

<sup>3</sup> When Todas talk of their cattle generally, the word Êr is invariably used.

<sup>4</sup> [Letters did not reproduce here in the original text -- Analyst]

CHAP.  
XIX.

346

351

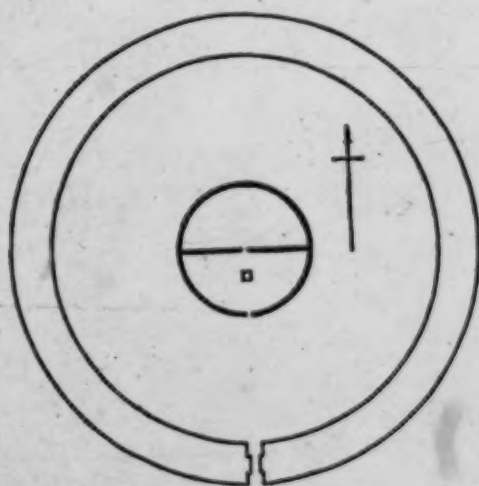
● 333

The appearance of the building is as follows; a conical thatched roof on a circular wall of very stout planking. The wall about four cubits high. The whole edifice some fourteen or fifteen cubits tall and six cubits in diameter. At a distance of approximately six cubits, the temple is surrounded by a massive wall of uncut stone, put together without cement, two cubits broad and three in height.

346 I have represented in the sketch the wall as partially

351

No. 20.



CONICAL TEMPLE—BOATH.

thrown down, with a view to displaying the entire building, but in reality the circuit of the wall is complete.

346 The apex of the cone is crowned with a large stone, placed there apparently with the object—however inadequate the conception—of steadying the roof, or perhaps excluding rain from that weak point.

000 Some days subsequent to this visit, selecting a dark night for the purpose, and accompanied by a friend—who, I had better at once state, was not the reverend companion who has